REMARKS

Claims 1-5 currently appear in this application. The Office Action of September 26, 2005, has been carefully studied. These claims define novel and unobvious subject matter under Sections 102 and 103 of 35 U.S.C., and therefore should be allowed. Applicants respectfully request favorable reconsideration, entry of the present amendment, and formal allowance of the claims.

Contrary to the Examiner's assertion, the present application does not name joint inventors. The only inventor of the present application is Mr. Shin Shimaoka.

Claims 1-32 [claims 1-4?] are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ono et al., *Chem. Pharm. Bull.* **45(10)**:1626-1630 (1997).

This rejection is respectfully traversed. Ono et al. teach that various analogs of 1α, $25(OH)_2D_3$ have been synthesized for obtaining useful analogs for the medical treatment of psoriasis, secondary hyperparathyroidism, cancer, immunological disorders, etc. However, the disclosure does not lead one skilled in the art to believe that all of the compounds are actually effective for treating psoriasis. The Examiner asserts that all vitamin D compounds possess anti-psoriatic activity, but does not provide any evidence for this assertion. Moreover, Ono et al. do not teach or suggest that

ED-71 is useful for treating psoriasis. Therefore, the claims of the present invention do not represent a mere selection of prior art teachings.

As stated by the Examiner, Ono et al. teach that ED-71 increased plasma calcium levels in rats on a low Ca/D-deficient diet more significantly than did 1α, $25(OH)_2D_3$. However, as can be seen in Suhara et al., *Bioorganic & Medical Chemistry Letters* **10** (2000) 1129-1132, a copy of which is submitted herewith, with regard to vitamin D_3 analogs, the only property these analogs have in common is calcium mobilizing activity (see page 1131, Table 1). The other activities of these analogs are not always as potent as the calcium mobilizing activity. That is, although the level of calcium mobilizing activity of ED-71 is higher than that of 1α, $25(OH)_2D_3$, the other activities of ED-71 are lower than those of 1α, $25(OH)_2D_3$. Although Ono et al. disclose that ED-71 possess a strong calcium mobilizing activity, there is no mention or suggestion at all of a relationship between the ability to treat psoriasis and the calcium mobilizing activity.

The inventor of the present application has unexpectedly found that ED-71 has a very potent action for suppressing keratinocyte proliferation as compared with 1α,

$25(OH)_2D_3$, which is useful in the treatment of psoriasis. This is clearly shown in Figure 1.

In view of the foregoing, one of ordinary skill in the art could not easily reach the present invention from a reading of Ono et al. Therefore, the present invention is not obvious over Ono et al., and it is respectfully requested that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) be withdrawn.

In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that the claims are now in condition for allowance, and favorable action thereon is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

BROWDY AND NEIMARK, P.L.L.C.
Attorneys for Applicant

By: _____
Anne M. Kornbau
Registration No. 25,884

AMK:srd
Telephone No.: (202) 628-5197
Facsimile No.: (202) 737-3528
G:\BN\Y\YUAS\SHIMAOKA1\Pto\AMD 22 DEC 05.doc